

# Austrian Drive Is Stopped at All Points; British and Italians Recover Lost Ground

## Hearst Linked With Fear of Zeppelin Raid

## Inquiry Reveals Relations of His Employees With German Embassy

## Got Advance News Of Airship's Coming

## Posters Announcing Visit of Teuton Dirigible Printed and Stored Away

From a source connected with an investigation now being conducted by the United States government into the pro-German activities of men who have been in the employ of William Randolph Hearst, the Tribune has learned of relations existing between Hearst's "American" and "Journal" and the German Embassy before this country entered the war, sufficient to justify the fear that the Germans might attack America from the air.

Germany, according to evidence in hand, and this was obtained from former employees in the Hearst organization, planned to send a Zeppelin to the United States in July or August, two years ago, shortly after the U-boat merchantman Deutschland steamed up the Chesapeake in the early morning of July 5, 1916.

"The New York American" and "The New York Evening Journal" were informed that the Zeppelin would come here, as the Deutschland did, and would return safely to German soil. It was believed the Zeppelin would bring drugs and dyestuffs, as the Deutschland did, and return with war supplies, thus repeating in the air the achievement of the Hun undersea merchantman.

### Posters Made Ready

One of the guiding geniuses of the Hearst organization, on receiving this information from the German Embassy, ordered several thousand posters from the McConnell Printing Company, 236 William Street. These posters, printed in red and black, on white paper, read in substance:

Read the New York American and the Evening Journal for complete accounts of the Landing of the Zeppelin.

The names of Hearst's newspapers and "Zeppelin" were printed in red in type about a foot in height. Some of the posters were six feet high and nine feet wide. Others were smaller. These were stored in the Hearst establishment on William Street, ready to be taken out at a moment's notice and posted on bill boards and wall spaces all over New York City. But they remained there until they were covered with dust, for the Zeppelin never came.

The purpose of sending the Deutschland, under command of Captain Paul Koenig, was to impress the American people with the ease with which Germany could dispatch her undersea craft to the waters of the United States in the event of this country entering the war. And the object of the contemplated trip of the Zeppelin was to show the feasibility of air raids on New York City and other places in this country similar to those made by the Germans on London and other English cities.

### Air Raid Feared

And following the sinking of ships here after the arrival in these waters a few days ago of the U-boat merchantman and naval officials looked for a possible raid from the heavens by German aircraft.

New York City, it was believed, would be the most likely objective, as London had been, because the only value of air raids, even from the viewpoint of the Germans, is to strike terror into the hearts of the citizen population by killing women and children and ending the lives of the sick in hospital.

The proof which the Tribune has obtained demonstrates that the relations between the Hearst organization and the German Embassy were continuous almost from the time Germany started the world war until about the time Count von Bernstorff and his German associates were given their passports in the early part of last year.

Letters always unsigned—on the official stationery of the German Embassy and on note paper of the Ritz-Carlton—were received frequently in Hearst offices in this city. All were written with pen and ink.

"Who writes these letters?" asked a Hearst employee of his immediate chief on one occasion.

"You can guess," replied the Hearst chief, with a smile. "See the hand and indicated the Ritz-Carlton letter head. And you've seen the others."

Contents of Letters

The "others" were the ones penned on the stationery of the German Embassy, with which was in charge of Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador to the Ritz-Carlton was the New York home of von Bernstorff.

## Fourth Liberty Loan May Be Six Billion

Certificates of indebtedness to the amount of \$6,000,000,000 will be issued in blocks of \$750,000,000 every two weeks, beginning June 25.

This indicates the fourth Liberty Loan to be floated in October will be for about that sum.

In addition, an undetermined quantity—perhaps \$2,000,000,000—of tax certificates will be issued during the summer for use in paying taxes.

Every national bank and trust company is asked to aid the government by subscribing 5 per cent of its gross resources monthly.

The certificates will bear 4½ per cent interest and will have varying maturity periods, none exceeding four months.

## U. S. Puts 8 Inch Limit on Girls' Shoes

## Men's Coats and Overcoats Also Will Be Reduced in Size

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The War Industries Board intends to put into effect speedily regulations to economize in cloth, leather and labor which will impose severe restrictions on dress styles for both men and women. Shoes will be limited in height and confined to four colors. All superfluous cloth will be eliminated from men's clothing; sack coats only will be permitted, and these will be limited to two models.

Overcoats will be cut down to the minimum required for warmth, and there will be no flaps on pockets and no cuffs of woollen material on trousers.

### The restrictions as fixed on men's clothes by the board follow:

Sack suits—Inside patch or bellows pockets of cloth eliminated. Only one vent in skirt of a coat, that to be in the centre. Length to be 20 inches based on a size 36 regular ¼ inch grade to size ½ inch to be added for longs. Only three outside pockets. Facing not to exceed 4½ inches in width, finished at the breast.

Waistcoats—Facings not to exceed 1½ inches in width finished. Woollen cloth used in the front to be reduced, increasing the amount of lining fabric used.

Trousers—Side and back straps and flaps eliminated. Outlet on inseams of leg not to exceed ¾ inch. No reinforcement with wool cloth.

Lightweight overcoats—All double breasted coats eliminated. Chestfield models only to be made. Such coats not to exceed 43 inches in length based on a size 36 regular. ¼-inch grade to size, 2 inches to be added for longs.

Raincoats—Maximum length, 48 inches. Maximum width of collar, 3½ inches. Limitations on shoes, which cover all varieties of footwear, are:

Maximum height of women's shoes, both leather and fabric, shall not exceed 6 inches (measured from breast of heel at side to centre of top at side of finished shoes), size 4B to be the base measure.

Maximum height of misses' shoes, sizes 11 to 2, shall not exceed 6½ inches.

Maximum height of children's shoes, sizes 8½ to 11, shall not exceed 6 inches.

Maximum height of boys' and youths' shoes shall not exceed 5½ inches.

Maximum height of infants' shoes, sizes 4-8, shall not exceed 5½ inches.

Maximum height of button shoes for women shall not exceed 6½ inches.

The restrictions were decided upon by the board after lengthy conferences with manufacturers.

Among those who took part in the consultations were Samuel A. Weill, chairman of the war service commission of the clothing industry; Charles S. Wetzel, president of the National Association of Merchant Tailors; and William Bianchi, president of the National Woollens and Trimmings Association.

No restrictions are placed on the number of suits an individual may buy, but it is thought the widespread economy regulations will result automatically in restricting purchases to absolute needs.

## Connecticut Has Its First Triple Hanging

HARTFORD, Conn., June 17 (Monday).—Three youthful murderers were hanged at the Wethersfield state prison, six miles south of this city, immediately after midnight this morning. It was the first triple hanging in Connecticut; also it was the first hanging in this state on a Monday morning, the usual day being Friday, just after midnight.

Carmino Lanzillo, of New York, whose brother, Luigi, escaped with a life sentence; Carmine Pisaniello, who was in his soldier's uniform when arrested, and Francesco Duseo, a gunman from Brooklyn, N. Y., were hanged for the murder of Morris Goldstein, a West Haven tailor, whom they held up and attempted to rob in the autumn of 1914.

## 'They'll Hang Me, I Guess,' Says O'Leary

## He Is Near Hysteria on Way Here; To Arrive To-morrow

## Fearing Capture, He Slept With 'Eye Open'

## Posse Caught Him as He Tinkered Under Auto; Pale and Wan

PORTLAND, Ore., June 16.—Before twenty-four hours pass Jeremiah O'Leary, much wanted fugitive, will be in New York. He will not be the same O'Leary that New York once knew. To-day he is lean, worried, excited and nervous almost to a hysterical degree. His eyes have lost their lustre and his hair is grayer, but is as bushy as ever. "I guess its hanging for me," said O'Leary just as he was about to be led away by government Secret Service men after being caught on his recently purchased three-acre chicken ranch, one and one-fourth miles from Sara, Wash., Wednesday by three officials and a posse of six civilians of Clarke County.

The case reads like romance. The capture was one of the most clever probably ever effected in this section of the country, and neither O'Leary or Samuel F. Stien, seventy years old, who had been employed on the place since May 18, can tell how it all happened, it was carried out so completely and quickly.

Slept With "Eye Open"

Mr. Stien, who has been placed in charge of the chicken ranch temporarily by government officials, refuses to comment in any particular on the case, following his instructions from the Secret Service men.

According to information gleaned from neighbors living near the ranch, which was purchased from T. L. Sagar, of Portland, by Thomas J. Corbett, alleged brother-in-law of O'Leary, it is understood O'Leary knew he was being followed by Secret Service men and "slept with one eye open."

During the day O'Leary would pace the full length of the little roadway leading from the house to the ranch highway, nervous and excited, continually peering up the roadway or into

Continued on last page, Column 4

## Six Charges Made Against Burleson

ST. PAUL, June 16.—T. F. Flaherty, secretary and treasurer of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, and a delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor here, makes these charges against A. S. Burleson, Postmaster General:

That Mr. Burleson is viciously antagonistic to organized labor at a time when other departments of the government are fairly and democratically cooperating with it.

That Mr. Burleson has for five years opposed any wage increase to his employees and has actually illegally decreased wages.

That Mr. Burleson is incompetent as a business administrator and has deliberately contrived to deceive the public as to the efficiency of his department.

That Mr. Burleson has violated the legal eight-hour day and has broken down the health of his employees with overwork.

That Mr. Burleson has maintained a ridiculous censorship over the reading matter of his employees.

That Mr. Burleson maintains a spy system and discharges employees for legitimate union activities and generally brings to his work "the outlook of a seventeenth century baron."

## Labor Chiefs Ask Dismissal Of Burleson

## A. F. of L. Gets Four Resolutions Denouncing Postmaster General

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

ST. PAUL, June 16.—Although the convention of the American Federation of Labor now in session here is loyally standing by the government and the nation's leaders, there is one personal exception that is universally made among the delegates. That is Postmaster General A. S. Burleson. Many labor men express dislike for him and

Continued on Page 1, Column 1

## U-Boats Sink 2 Norse Ships Off Virginia

## Bark Samoa and the Kringsjaa Are Destroyed About 90 Miles Out

## One Crew Rescued By U. S. Warship

## Attacks Indicate Raiders Seek Only Easy Victims in Unarmed Vessels

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Two more vessels have fallen victim to the submarines preying off the coast, both the property of Norway. The Navy Department announced to-night that the Norwegian bark Samoa and the Norwegian ship Kringsjaa had been sunk, apparently close to each other, about ninety miles off the Virginia coast.

Fifteen of the crew of the Samoa, which was sunk Friday morning, have been picked up and are being brought to port. The crew of the Kringsjaa is said to have been rescued by an American warship. The date of her sinking is not announced.

Since the Kringsjaa was sent down in the same general locality as the Samoa, it was believed to-night that the same submarine had accounted for the two ships. It also was regarded as certain that the same submarine unsuccessfully attacked the British steamer Keenon off the Virginia Capes last Thursday morning.

The Kringsjaa brings the total of vessels sunk by the German U-boats off the American coast to twenty, six of which were Norwegian, four steamers and two sailing craft.

The attack on the ships indicate that Germany's sea wolves still are seeking easy victims, picking out sailing vessels or unarmed steamers, while avoiding convoys of battle ships and well off shore, between the Delaware and Virginia Capes, while the approaches to New York are neglected, despite the known fact that the greatest war traffic goes out that port, adds to the impression that the raiders are purposely avoiding dangerous opponents.

Tactics adopted by the submarine commanders lead officials to believe that Germany is counting on a hoped for effort on American morale and not

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

## Foe Takes 16,000 Captives; Our Men Repulse 2 Attacks

## 600 Shock Troops Are Hurlled Against Our Lines on Toul Sector

## Foe Enters Xivray, Then Is Driven Out

## Raid on Pershing's New Positions in Alsace Halted by Machine Guns

(By The Associated Press)

## WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 16.—About 600 German shock troops raided the American first line positions at the village of Xivray, in the Toul sector, early this morning.

Some of the enemy got into Xivray but were soon driven out.

At other points the Germans were badly beaten.

The attack began at 3 o'clock in the morning after an extremely violent bombardment of the front line and American batteries and villages far in the rear. The Germans advanced swiftly to the attack, but were met by a heavy fire. Those who penetrated Xivray were forced speedily to withdraw, and elsewhere the enemy was completely repulsed in hard fighting lasting more than two hours.

According to prisoners, the object of the enemy was to take American prisoners. This object failed, as no American is reported missing.

The Germans, evidently angered by the failure of the attack, continued an intermittent shelling of the villages in the rear throughout Sunday. Some of these points were not less than eight miles behind the line.

The American troops engaged at close quarters the small German force that entered Xivray. There was severe fighting with bayonets and clubbed rifles. The Germans left nine dead in the streets, and six prisoners were taken, two of them officers, one of whom was wounded.

The prisoners came from the 36th Landwehr. They said that some troops of the 22d Regiment, 8th Bavarian Reserve, also participated in the attack.

In the artillery bombardment preceding the German raid many villages in which French civilians are still living several kilometres behind the line were heavily shelled. There were many civilian casualties.

As the shock troops advanced German airplanes hovered over villages far behind the lines dropping huge smoke bombs, thus directing the range of the German guns, which immediately began shelling the villages.

## Germans Repulsed In Second Attack on Americans in Alsace

(By The Associated Press)

## WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 16.—American machine gunners and riflemen repulsed a German attack on the American sector in Alsace this morning.

This is the second attack beaten off by the Americans in the new sector in Alsace they have just taken over.

## American Soldiers Pelted With Flowers By Crowds in Paris

PARIS, June 16.—Paris has never been so enthusiastic about American soldiers as it showed itself to be last night, when huge lobbies filled with the soldiers from overseas crossed the city on their way to the front.

The Americans were pelted with flowers and cheered as the automobiles passed down the main boulevards. "Where are you going?" handsome

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

## Victory for Italians Cheered by Deputies

ROME, June 16.—There were scenes of great enthusiasm in the Chamber of Deputies to-day when the Minister of War, General Zupelli, announced the success of the Italian troops and the repulse of the enemy, despite his numerical superiority, on the greater part of the front. The whole house rose and applauded.

The War Minister said that the capture of 3,000 troops was proof that the Italian troops were truly heroic.

## Teutons Cross Piave at Three Places, but Are Unable to Follow Up Advantage

## Battle Continues Along Entire Line

## Heaviest Fighting Occurs on Asiago Plateau; Enemy Suffers Big Losses

The great Austrian offensive in Italy seems to be a disappointment to the enemy in its early stages.

At no point have the Austrians made important progress, while on many sectors the Allies already have re-established the lines they held when the drive began.

Along the 100-mile front, from the Asiago Plateau among the mountains to the Adriatic Sea, the battle continues unabated. A succession of desperate enemy efforts have broken against the Allied positions.

Failure to hold their gains in the mountain region was admitted by the Vienna War Office last night. Superior Allied counter attacks on the Italian left, west of the Brenta, forced the Austrians to evacuate the wooded zone of the Seven Communes. East of the Brenta Italian assaults, accompanied by a flanking artillery fire, forced the enemy to withdraw from Rabero Mountain. Austrian forces still hold the west slopes of Mount Grappa, Vienna asserted.

The capture of 16,000 prisoners is claimed by the Vienna War Office, 6,000 on the mountain front and 10,000 along the Piave. But against this is a toll of 3,000 prisoners taken by the defenders, in addition to terrific losses inflicted on the attacking forces by the Allied artillery.

On the British front, near Asiago, west of the Brenta Riva, a brilliant counter attack has ejected the Austrians from all the positions captured Saturday in the first rush when the Austrians had penetrated two-thirds of a mile on a front of a mile and a half.

On the French front, between the Brenta and Piave rivers, the offensive also seems to have been checked.

The Italian War Office announces that all the territory around Mount Solarola and Asolone (also between the two rivers), which had been lost, has been regained.

Enemy troops succeeded in crossing the Piave at three points on the Venetian Plains—near Nervesa, Fagnare and Musile, Rome stated. At no place, however, were they able to follow up their advantage. They were closely pressed by the Italian troops, and severe losses inflicted.

Desperate resistance offered by the Italians near San Dona, on the lower Piave, was overcome, the Vienna War Office stated last night, and enemy forces occupied the Italian positions there and also on both sides of the Oderzo-Treviso Railroad "on a broad front."

On the Western battlefield, American troops in the Toul sector were attacked early in the day by a superior German force, which temporarily gained a footing in Xivray. After sharp fighting the Americans ejected the enemy and completely regained their positions. Americans also repelled a second raid on their new positions in Alsace.

In the centre of the salient on the Oise made in their last drive, the Germans attempted to force a crossing of the Matz River, over which they withdrew last week under heavy Allied pressure. Sharp French fire broke up the

Continued on next page, Column 6

